FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS

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FEATURE ARTICLES

FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL MARKET CONDITIONS

REGIONAL AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS IN RUSSIA

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IN THIS ISSUE

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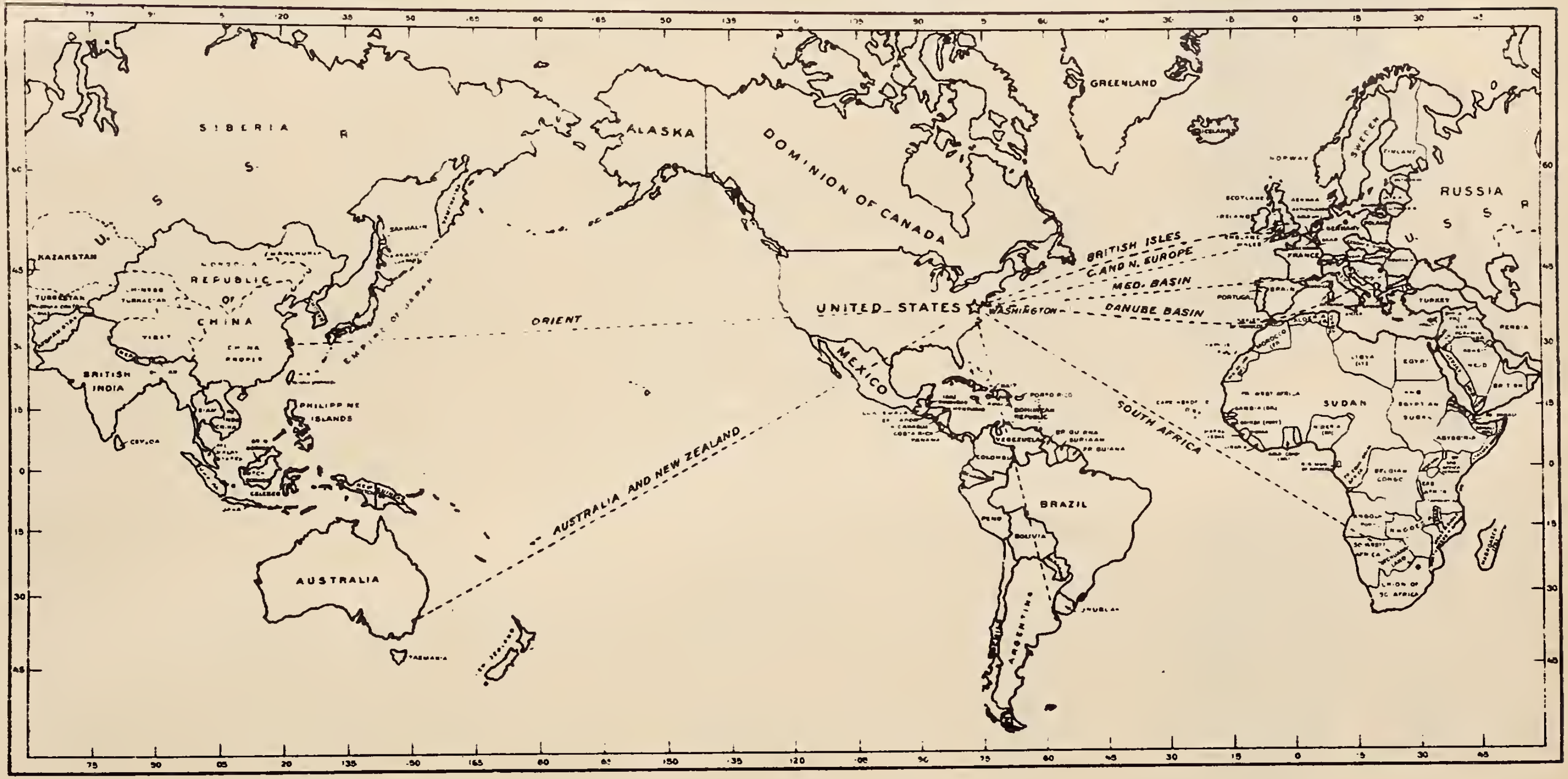

LOCATION OF OFFICES	TERRITORY COVERED
London, England	British Isles
Berlin, Germany	Central & Northern Europe
Belgrade, Yogoslavia	Danube Basin
Marseille, France	Mediterranean Basin
Shanghai, China	China and Japan
Buenos Aires, Argentina	South America
Pretoria, U. of S. Africa	South Africa
Sydney, Australia	Australia and New Zealand

COMMODITY SPECIALISTS

Cotton	Cairo, Egypt
Cotton	Kobe, Japan
Fruit	London, England
Grain	London, England
Tobacco	Berlin, Germany
Wool and Livestock	London, England
Barley	London, England

L A T E C A B L E S

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Italy wheat crop good but below record year 1929. Results of first wheat threshing indicates high yields. (International Institute of Agriculture, Rome July 28.)

French milling quota of foreign wheat 10 per cent effective July 25. (Agricultural Attaché Steere, Berlin, July 30.)

Hungary yield current year now officially forecasted: (last year's figures in parenthesis) Wheat 65,036,000 bushels (84,337,000); rye 21,731,000 bushels (28,406,000); barley 20,163,000 bushels (27,605,000); oats 10,747,000 bushels (17,998,000). This official forecast shows a further slight decline for all four grains from the Mid-July forecast. Korea yield this season now placed: Wheat 8,965,000 bushels (8,984,000); barley 40,877,000 bushels (39,849,000). (International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, July 27.)

Indian cotton acreage 1931-32 expected to be about the same as the previous season with possibly an increase of 1 or 2 per cent, according to Bombay cotton merchants. They believe increase is likely to be in the Central Provinces and Berar and possibly Punjab and Sind. No official estimates are yet available. (Consul McDonough, Bombay, July 29.)

Cotton conditions Egypt first half of July reported by Government indicate water inadequate and wilt severe in some sections. Boll worm damage estimated 3 per cent upper Egypt. Crop late in lower Egypt. General conditions satisfactory. (Cotton Specialist Norris, Alexandria, July 31.)

Yugoslav prune prospects reduced on account of damage or inquiry attributed to insufficient rain and high temperatures. Dried prune production this year expected to be larger than last year but somewhat under last month's estimate of 21,000 short tons. (Agricultural Commissioner Nielsen, Marseille, July 27.)

Continental pear crop one of best in years. Low quality apples also expected to be plentiful due to heavy crop in Switzerland and good to very good crop in the principal German areas. (Agricultural Attaché Steere, Berlin, July 29.)

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CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS

BREAD GRAINS

Canadian weather unfavorable to grain

Crop prospects over the main wheat area of western Canada were further reduced during the past week by excessively high temperatues, hot winds and almost negligible precipitation, which sustained rather than improved conditions in the remaining agricultural districts, according to a telegram from the Dominion Bureau of Statistics at Ottawa on July 28. The only optimistic reports of the week came from central and northern Alberta, where the heat was welcome to mature backward growth. Rye and barley were being cut with yields reported very poor. Harvesting of the earliest wheat is expected to start this week. Grasshoppers and hail were again reported as destructive and stem rust infection is now general in southern Manitoba, but early wheats are said to be maturing rapidly and will not be appreciably damaged.

European crop conditions

Continuous rains in Germany are damaging both yield and quality of the grains and especially those already cut that have not been stored, according to the July 23 cable from Agricultural Attache Steere at Berlin. The rains are also delaying the harvest of the spring crop. In Austria, rye and wheat have been harvested, with wheat yields reported fair. In Czechoslovakia there was some storm damage during the second half of July, following somewhat unfavorable growing weather in June. The winter cereals are reported below average and the spring crops average. In France, rains are reported to be delaying the harvest and endangering both the quality and the yield. The local damage reported is said to be causing trade factors to reduce their estimate of the crop but the estimate of the Berlin office is unchanged at about 158,000,000 bushels. The Russian grain situation is discussed in detail on pages 159 to 168.

World wheat acreage and production

No new official statements on wheat acreage were received during the week. The total acreage estimate for harvest in 1931, for 22 countries, therefore, remains at 186,584,000 acres, a decrease of 4,633,000 acres below last year's total for the same countries. In production, returns for 16 countries show a total of 1,898,115,000 bushels, a decline of slightly more than 1 per cent below the corresponding total of a year ago. See acreage and production tables, page 173.

C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S, C O N T'D

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Movement to market

United States

United States foreign trade in wheat including wheat flour, July 1 to July 18, 1929-30 and 1930-31 a/

Item	July 1, 1930 to July 19, 1930	July 1, 1931 to July 18, 1931	Week ended July 19 1930	Week ended July 4 1931	Week ended July 11 1931	Week ended July 18 1931
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Exports, domestic b/	8,405	7,978	4,944	2,336	2,887	2,755
Imports, from Canada c/	1,287	792	431	137	308	347
Net exports	7,118	7,186	4,513	2,199	2,579	2,408

Compiled from weekly reports published by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. a/ Preliminary. b/ Includes flour milled from imported wheat. c/ Mostly wheat imported for milling in bond and export.

Canada

Canadian receipts, shipments and stocks of wheat August 1 to July 17, 1929-30 and 1930-31

Item	Aug.1, 1929 to July 18,1930	Aug.1, 1930 July 17,1931	Week ended July 18 1930	Week ended July 10 1931	Week ended July 17 1931
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Stocks in store:					
Western Gr. Insp. Div.			79,908	96,151	94,774
Total Canada			117,012	113,911	113,062
Receipts:					
Ft. Wm. and Pt.Arthur	129,120	179,672	2,807	3,266	2,531
Vancouver	52,495	73,967	901	872	1,094
Shipments:					
Ft. Wm. and Pt.Arthur	134,295	171,185	4,300	2,170	2,153
Vancouver	48,624	71,323	731	369	885

Compiled from an official report of the Board of Grain Commissioners of Canada.

C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S, C O N T'D

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Foreign market conditions

All continental wheat markets continue inactive with prices lower, due to uncertainly of the financial situation in central Europe, Mr. Steere states. In Holland domestic inquiry is small, while in Belgium trading is reported moderately active. Business in France is said to be very small with prices unchanged, partly due to the recent holidays. In Austria, buying is restricted to current needs, following some improvement over the end of last week. Czechoslovakia is reported limited trading with prices unchanged. In Germany business continued stagnant and trading was confined to cash transactions with prices lower. The spot price of domestic rye at Berlin on July 22 was $1.12 compared with $1.13 the preceding week. No quotation was received for wheat.

Wheat prices

During the week ended July 25, there were small declines in the price of wheat at the principal world markets. Early in the week prices strengthened, but this strengthening was followed by later weakness which brought prices on Saturday to levels lower than those of the preceding week. At Liverpool, October futures, which closed on the 18th at 60-5/8 cents, improved only very slightly early in the week, the highest closing level being on Tuesday the 21st when they were at 60-7/8 cents, and on Saturday the 25th they closed at 59-1/2 cents per bushel. At Chicago, where September futures had closed on the 18th at 53-5/8 cents, a little more strength was shown during the early part of the following week, closing prices on Tuesday and Wednesday being 54 cents per bushel. The decline during the latter part of the week brought the closing level on the 25th to 51-3/4 cents per bushel. The course of prices at Kansas City and Minneapolis was similar to that at Chicago, but at Winnipeg there was a much greater decline. October futures at Winnipeg closed on the 25th at 55 cents per bushel compared with 60-1/8 cents a week earlier.

Cash wheat prices at the principal United States markets averaged about the same during the week ended July 24 as during the previous week. Winter wheat prices were slightly higher and spring wheat prices somewhat lower. The weighted average price of all classes and grades at six markets was 47.5 cents per bushel compared with 44.7 cents during the previous week. At Kansas City, No. 2 Hard Winter averaged 44.8 cents per bushel during the week ended the 24th compared with 43.1 cents for the previous week, while at St. Louis No. 2 Red Winter averaged 49.3 cents compared with 47.8 cents during the week ended the 17th. At Minneapolis, No. 1 Dark Northern Spring and No. 2 Amber Durum were both lower, averaging 67.7 and 60.5 cents per bushel respectively compared with 68.8 and 62.8 cents during the previous week.

C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S, C O N T'D

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Chinese wheat crop situation

Reports as of July 1 on the yield of winter wheat in the chief producing provinces of China indicate a crop about ten per cent short of last year and confirms earlier reports that the amounts available for some important milling centers will be less than a year ago, according to Agricultural Commissioner Dawson at Shanghai. The crop shows the greatest reduction in the section from which Shanghai draws its wheat. Supplies of native wheat for Tientsin will be somewhat larger than last year; Tsinan near the same, and Hankow slightly larger. Old crop native wheat stocks carried to the end of the season were near normal. Foreign wheat stocks on hand were much larger than a year ago but are not sufficient to offset the shorter domestic commercial crop this year. Spring wheat, which is produced mostly in Manchuria, shows a large increase in acreage and condition is also good with a resulting prospect at the present time of fully 25 per cent above last year.

The commercial Chinese winter wheat crop, which in average years makes up about 85 per cent of the wheat production of important producing provinces, was reduced this year due to decreases in acreage in important areas, notably Hopei and Honan, and also Shansi, which is less important. Decreased production was due also to lower yields in some places particularly lower Kiangsu. Production in Shantung and Shansi is larger than last year.

Last fall the weather was too dry in the northern winter wheat section but spring rains were very favorable to progress of the crop, especially in Shantung. However, in the lower Yangtze Valley the early spring was too wet and proved to be such a handicap to the crop that reduced yeilds resulted but good maturing and harvest weather were favorable to a fair quality grain. At Hankow conditions up to May 1 were favorable to wheat developments and the production in that area is somewhat better than the moderate crop of last year, despite damaging rains just before harvest.

The large increase in the spring wheat acreage is due to the relatively better prices paid for wheat than for beans in Manchuria, which resulted in some substitution of wheat for beans in sections where wheat can be grown to good advantage. This will mean only a small change in the bean acreage, however, as the normal acreage of that crop in all Manchuria far exceeds the wheat acreage. Present prospects for the soy bean crop in Manchuria this year appear short of last year's good crop but supplies of the old crop carried over will quite likely be larger than usual despite heavier domestic consumption. Decreases of soy beans in other parts of China are also indicated.

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C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S, C O N T'D

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FEED GRAINS

Corn

The first estimate of the "maggengo" or May corn crop sown in Italy is 3,427,000 acres, which is a slight decrease from the usual acreage. This crop comprises nearly 95 per cent of the total corn crop in Italy. The total corn area in the 5 European countries so far reported, exclusive of the U.S.S.R., is nearly 3 per cent below that sown last year. There have been no changes in the corn production figures for 1931. See corn acreage table, page 176 and production table, page 177.

Exports of corn from the leading exporting countries since November 1 have been 96 per cent above those of the preceding season. United States exports during the week ended July 18 were very small. The weather in the corn zone of Argentina continued hot and dry, being favorable to corn shipments, which increased to 9,249,000 bushels. United States corn prices remained about the same, while Argentine quotations declined about one cent. The spread between the September futures of United States and Argentine corn was 21 cents compared with 23 cents at the same time last year. See tables showing corn trade and prices, pages 178 and 179 .

Barley

The first estimate of the 1931 area sown to barley in the Irish Free State is 115,000 acres, nearly 1 per cent below the 1930 acreage and the smallest on record there. The total acreage in the 14 European countries reported, exclusive of the U.S.S.R., is about the same as that of last year. See barley acreage table, page 176.

The 1931 barley crop in Morocco is forecast at the unusually large figure of 50,568,000 bushels, an increase of about 35 per cent over the rather small production of last year. The crops of 1924 and 1928 were the only crops to exceed the present figure. The forecast of the barley crop in Japan is 73,349,000 bushels, an increase of a little more than 1 per cent over the 1930 production, but with that exception the smallest crop since 1923. The total barley production in the 14 countries so far reported, which last year raised nearly 55 per cent of the estimated Northern Hemisphere total, exclusive of the U.S.S.R. and China, is more than 10 per cent below the 1930 harvest in those countries. See barley production table, page 177.

The condition of the barley crop in Denmark on July 15 was about 98 per cent of average compared with 104 per cent last year. In France heavy rains were causing some anxiety and endangering the quality of the grain. In Austria the bulk of the barley had been harvested by the middle

C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S, C O N T'D

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of the month, with the yields fair, and the quality good. In the U.S.S.R. the weather was reported favorable for the harvesting of the winter barley, which was extending well to the northward.

Exports of barley from the principal exporting countries since July 1 have been about 30 per cent below the shipments during the same periods last year. United States barley exports increased during the week ended July 18, while prices declined slightly. See tables showing barley trade and prices, pages 178and 179. Stocks of barley in store in the Western Grain Inspection Division of Canada on July 17 amounted to 9,453,000 bushels compared with 18,297,000 bushels on the same date last year.

Oats

The total oats area in the 11 European countries reported, exclusive of the U.S.S.R.is 2.6 per cent below that of 1930. The 1931 oats crop in Morocco is forecast at 2,549,000 bushels, an increase of more than 8 per cent over the 1930 production and next to the record crop of 1929. The 1931 oats production in the 11 countries so far reported, which last year raised nearly 56 per cent of the estimated Northern Hemisphere total, exclusive of the U.S.S.R. and China, indicates a decrease of nearly 2 per cent from the 1930 harvest in those countries. See oats area and production tables, pages 176 and 177.

The exportable surplus of oats in Argentina after July 15 has been estimated at upwards of 14,000,000 bushels. Exports of oats from the leading exporting countries since July 1 are about 40 per cent heavier than during that season last year. Exports of oats from the United States during the week ended July 18 continued very small, while prices declined slightly. See tables showing oats trade and prices, pages 178and 179. Stocks of oats in store in the Western Grain Inspection Division of Canada on July 17 amounted to 7,042,000 bushels compared with 5,493,000 bushels on the same date last year.

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COTTON

European cotton markets lower

Demand for actual cotton was reported better and sales slightly larger at Liverpool during the week endeing July 24 while spot prices of representative cottons there on that date declined about a quarter cent from the previous Friday. The situation continued uncertain owing to the European financial conditions. The 1 per cent higher bank rate was said to be restricting transactions.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

Cloth demand at Manchester was reported slow and yarn business quiet. Spinners were said to be restricting commitments pending more reasonable bids. for the new crop. No grade or staple was in particular demand. At Havre very few transactions were reported this week. The northern strike was said to be about over. See price table, page 180.

American cotton prices higher in Japan

Spot prices of American cotton advanced fifty points during the four weeks ending July 23, while Indian Oomras for July advanced $5.39 per bale, according to a cable dated July 27, 1931 from Agricultural Commissioner Dawson at Shanghai, based on a report from Consul Donovan at Kobe. Parity still favors American over Oomras, but not with Bengals and Broach. Spot yarn for the same period advanced $4.44 while yarn futures advanced $2.96.

Total imports of American cotton during May were 102,774 bales and of Indian cotton 67,188 bales. The figures for American cotton were the smallest since last February. Visible stocks of raw cotton in all Japan at the end of June were 422,086 bales, of which 234,198 bales were American compared with 322,000 and 146,000 bales respectively a year ago. Yarn production in June equalled 213,756 bales compared with 210,305 bales for May. Visible yarn stocks decreased nearly 4,000 bales during June. Business in piece goods remained dull, although prices advanced slightly. Piece goods exports from all Japan during the first six months of this year amounted to 700,074,000 square yards, valued at $51,203,000 gold, representing a balance of 14 per cent in volume and 30 per cent in value compared with last year.

FLAX FIBER

Government assistance for French flax producers

A premium which may total as high as $2,400,000 annually (60,000,000 francs) will be paid over the next 6 years by the French government to producers and exporters of unmanufactured flax, according to a report from Walter Bauer, technical assistant in the Marseille office of the Foreign Agricultural Service. The measure embodying the aid to flax growers became effective July 4 last. The premium is based on a weight unit produced or exported. The rate will depend on the acreage sown, the size of the crop and market conditions prevailing at the time of the sale. The French flax crop of the five years 1926-1930 has averaged about 56,000,000 pounds annually. France usually ranks third among European flax fiber producing countries. Production of linseed is a minor consideration.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

FRUIT, VEGETABLES AND NUTS

European fruit crop prospects better than last year

Present conditions indicate an improvement in this season's fruit crops as compared with last year, according to the "Fruit Notes" of the Empire Marketing Board. Apples, although not heavy, promise good yields generally on the Continent, but prospects for the United Kingdom are only moderate. Cider fruit prospects are definitely better than last year. Pears appear to be very good on the Continent with a moderate crop indicated for the United Kingdom. Plums will be a generally short crop in Europe this year. Cherries on the whole are giving good crops. Berry fruits are generally good, particularly strawberries, which are abundant both on the Continent and in the United Kingdom. Peaches are a good crop and apricots gairly good. See Foreign Service Release F.S./F-97, July 25, 1931.

Chinese peanut situation during June

Total exports of peanuts from Tsingtao to all markets in June amounted to 27,840,400 pounds of shelled and 4,605,500 pounds of unshelled nuts as compared with 50,344,900 pounds of shelled and 3,285,200 pounds of unshelled nuts in May, according to a radiogram received from Consul W. Roderick Dorsey at Tsingtao. The decline was due to reduced shipments to European and to South China markets. American and Canadian takings remained unimportant. While total exports of shelled nuts to all markets were approximately 22,500,000 pounds below those of the preceding month they were about the same as for the corresponding month last year.

Prices for shelled peanuts increased considerably during June due to a slight recovery in the value of silver and also to the approaching exhaustion of available stocks. Prices on unshelled nuts, however, declined and closed below those prevailing at the end of May. Quotations C. and F. Pacific coast prots at the end of June in dollars per 100 pounds were as follows: Unshelled 12/13's, $2.40 and 13/14's $2.25. No quotations were being made to Pacific coast ports on shelled nuts. Forward contracts with Europe are estimated at 20,000 short tons. There are practically no forward contracts with the United States and Canada. It is predicted that Japan will buy very little during July due to the slight recovery in the value of silver but the demand in Canton is expected to continue because of the requirements of oil crushers. Stocks on hand at Tsingtao on June 20, including oil mill stocks and cargo already contracted for, are estimated at 35,000 tons of shelled and 7,500 tons of unshelled. Remaining stocks in the interior available to Tsingtao are estimated at 8,000 tons of shelled and 600 tons of unshelled.

C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S, C O N T'D

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LIVESTOCK, MEAT AND WOOL

United States buys lightly at London wool sales

Sales of wool at the fourth series of the 1931 auctions closed on July 24 at London were estimated by wool brokers at 80,500 bales out of a total of 97,000 bales offered, according to a report from H. E. Reed, special meat and wool representative at London. Of the total sold, 68,500 bales were colonial wool and 12,000 bales were South American wool. Yorkshire buyers took about 40,500 bales of colonial sales, 25,000 bales went to continental buyers and 3,000 bales to the United States. Practically all of the South American sales were to bhe Continent. The amount of wool now held in London for the September sales is about 146,000 bales of which 59,000 bales are from Australia, 86,000 bales from New Zealand and 1,000 bales from the Cape.

Bradford wool market quiet

Conditions in the Bradford wool market showed little change during the week ended July 24, according to Consul Edwards. The strong close of the London wool sales on July 22 was a favorable influence in this center but financial strigency has prevented the development of new business. Quotations for 64s tops on July 24 were 46.6 cents a pound, one cent higher than a week previous but 2/48s yarns declined two cents a pound, this week's price being 73.0 cents per pound. Prices for 50s tops and 2/32s yarns remained unchanged at 25.3 cents and 41.6 cents per pound respectively. Business in piece goods shows further declines both for the home trade and for export, in spite of reduced prices. The wage strike in the Bradford industry has been postponed pending the results of the ballot now being taken among all workers by the workers'unions and the few groups which had already walked out, returned to work.

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DAIRY PRODUCTS

European butter markets firm

Although quotations were fractionally lower in the important butter markets on July 23 than a week earlier, the markets apparently have a firmer tone than earlier in the season. Butter production just at this time is declining generally. British stocks are comparatively light, and some speculative interest is reported as strengthening the otherwise good demand for current consumption. Best Danish in London was quoted on July 23 at the equivalent of 25.5 cents a pound and New Zealand at 24.8 cents against 24.9 cents on 92 score in New York. See prices, page 183.

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UNITED STATES AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS DECLINE FURTHER

During the month of June exports of American agricultural products continued to decline, the index for the month amounting to 58 and, except for August, 1914, May, June and July, 1930, was lower than for any month during the last sixteen years. Though showing a seasonal decline, exports of cotton indicated some improvement as compared with the same month a year ago. China, Japan and Germany took considerably more cotton than during June, 1930, and there was some gain in exports to Italy. Though European markets absorbed less American cotton, there was a better demand by oriental countries with the result that the total volume exported during the year was approximately the same as for 1929-30, but the decline in value amounted to 37 per cent. The index for wheat and flour was 139, duplicating that for June of last year and higher than any corresponding month since 1923. Exports for the twelve months ended June 30, 1931 amounted to 131,536,000 bushels, a decrease of 14 per cent in quantity and 38 per cent in value as compared with the preceding year.

Of particular significance was continued decline in exports of lard, the index for the month amounting to 96 or, with one exception, lower than any month since August, 1920. The index for cured pork was only 42, or 25 points below the previous minimum for the month. During the year just closed exports of lard showed a reduction of 26 per cent in quantity and 35 per cent in value, and bacon a decline of 42 per cent in quantity and 46 per cent in value as compared with 1929-30. Exports of leaf tobacco were well maintained, being higher than any corresponding month since 1924. For the year just closed, the quantity exported was nearly 4 per cent less than during 1929-30. Foreign countries took more bright flue-cured and Maryland and Ohio export, but exports of all other types were under those for the same twelve months a year earlier. Exports of fruit continued the upward trend which has been in evidence since the beginning of the season. Twice as many fresh apples and pears were shipped abroad during 1930-31 as during the preceding year, and all other fruits except raisins showed material advances in quantity over those of a year ago.

UNITED STATES: Index numbers of the volume of agricultural exports, June, 1931, as compared with previous months a/

Commodity	June 1929	June 1930	April 1931	May 1931	June 1931
All commodities	69	55	68	66	58
All commodities except cotton	102	93	81	89	86
Grains and products	103	115	69	96	115
Animal products	108	89	67	64	60
Dairy products and eggs	238	197	232	225	147
Fruits	204	108	239	229	137
Cotton fiber, including linters	44	27	58	49	37
Wheat, including flour	101	139	80	113	139
Tobacco	87	93	137	149	118
Hams and bacon	93	67	39	43	42
Lard	170	144	113	100	96

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. a/ July, 1909-- June, 1914 = 100. Detailed figures on exports appear on pages 169 to 171.

FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL MARKET CONDITIONS

World agricultural markets were unsettled during July as a result of the negotiations preceding and following the war debt suspension proposal, according to information received in the Foreign Agricultural Service from it's field representatives, the Department of Commerce and other sources. It is still too early to judge clearly the more permanent effect upon European consumer demand for agricultural products. Broadly speaking, the temporary financial relief afforded to central Europe has laid a foundation for future improvements in foreign demand conditions. At present, however, a feeling of uncertainty continues to prevail in business and industrial circles, with trade seriously hampered in several agricultural commodity markets, particularly in Germany. Wheat, cotton and pork continue in dull request. Cables up to July 23 indicate a disorganized condition in the fruit markets owing to diversion of shipments originally intended for Germany. Oriental interest in wheat is scarce, but there continues to be a fair demand for American cotton.

Unemployment remains at high levels in Europe, with little prospect of improvement during the usual mid-summer period of slower industrial activity. In the United Kingdom, unemployment totals on July 6 stood at 2,634,000 against 1,933,000 a year ago. Trade sentiment has improved as a result of the war debt suspension proposal, according to the Department of Commerce, but activity in basic industries remains low. Seasonal dullness continues in the coal trade. The situation in the iron and steel industry is generally unchanged and there is less activity than in recent months in the electrical industry. Cotton textiles are operating on only a moderate scale despite some increased interest in cloth and yarn. Recent price declines in raw materials, however, have not encouraged future commitments. Wheat and pork prices also have been easier in recent weeks. In fresh fruit markets, good quality material has been difficult to move at satisfactory prices owing to oversupply resulting from diverted shipments and to large supplies of domestic soft fruits.

On the Continent, the tenseness of earlier weeks in political, industrial and commercial circles was materially eased by the agreements reached for at least temporary financial relief to Germany. It will be some time, however, before the debt suspension process will be reflected in improved demand for imported agricultural commodities, according to Agricultural Attaché Steere at Berlin. In mid-July, before the adjournment of the London Conference, German import purchases of all farm products were at a standstill. Early July reports indicated a sharp curtailment of German purchases of vegetables and dairy products in neighboring countries. It appears, however, that Germany made material purchases of cotton and wheat for near delivery immediately following the original proposals for debt suspension.

FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL MARKET CONDITIONS, CONT'D

Wheat

Falling prices during July brought the value of October contracts at Liverpool down to the unusually low level of 61 cents per bushel on July 18. The corresponding price a year ago was $1.09. British grain market reports of mid-July mentioned as steadying influences the Farm Board decision to limit sales of its holdings, the serious damage to the Canadian crop, and indications of reduced acreage in the Southern Hemisphere. Those factors, however, were more than counterbalanced by favorable European crop news and by the large tonnage already being engaged to move the Russian crop now being harvested. Stocks in exporting countries are considerably larger than at this time last year, but probably smaller than last year in importing countries. The world wheat crop seems likely to a 250 to 300 million bushels less than the crop harvested last season, but larger than the 1929 crop.

On the Continent there is a general tendency to continue to limit imports, especially by the application of milling quotas favoring domestic crops, according to Assistant Agricultural Commissioner Christy at Berlin. The tendency appears to be to utilize those crops as soon and as long as they are available with a minimum of interference from outside wheat. Prices in all continental wheat markets had a downward tendency late in July as the German financial situation continued to influence most commodity markets unfavorably. Indications now are for a continental wheat crop not much below the record year 1929. Except for the very early part of the new season (July-August) it is believed that there will be but small import demand on the part of the Continent until well into the marketing season. Continental wheat stocks at present appear to be considerably below those of last year.

In the Orient, the quality of the new Chinese wheat crop available for commercial handling appears to be superior to that of last year, according to Agricultural Commissioner Dawson at Shanghai. The stocks of foreign wheat at Shanghai mills on July 11, however, were said to be sufficient for about 2 months, with bidding slow for native wheat. Production in the Tientsin area is reported considerably under a year ago. In Manchuria, however, prospects in mid-July were for a crop 20-30 per cent larger than last year. The wheat crop in Chosen appears to be slightly smaller than last year. The commercial Chinese winter wheat crop, which in average years makes up about 85 per cent of the wheat production of important producing provinces, was reduced this year due to decreases in acreage in important areas, notably Hopei and Honan, and also Shansi, which is less important. Decreased production was due also to lower yields in some places particularly lower Kiangsu. Production in Shantung and Shansi is larger than last year.

FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL MARKET CONDITIONS, CONT'D

Cotton

Prices in European raw cotton markets were easier during the second half of July following an upturn earlier in the month on the strength of the debt suspension proposal. At Liverpool, however, there was a renewed firmness late in the month. American cotton has accounted for about half of the purchases made in recent weeks, but the market is still uncertain regarding the situation in Germany. Manchester reported somewhat better inquiry from India during July, but only occasional sales to China. In the former country the political situation remains an important factor in the trade. Mid-month reports on other foreign markets for Lancashire goods suggested some increased interest in Singapore, East and West Africa and South America. Only occasional sales have been made for Egypt and the near East. In general, the tone of trade appeared to be somewhat brighter in some Lancashire towns, but improvements to date have been of a very limited nature.

On the Continent, the German situation was the dominating factor during July. For the past 3 weeks there has been very little business done in the Bremen cotton market. At Havre very little price fixing was noted during the last two weeks of July and business was at a low level. Up to the middle of the month textile sales developments and mill activity remained generally unsatisfactory in most continental countries, Mr. Steere reports from Berlin. So far, details are lacking as to the effect of the German financial crisis upon that country's textile industry and the Continent in general. There were some slight improvements in German textile orders during June and early July. In France, strikes continue to cloud the situation. Continental stocks of goods and yarn, however, are so light as to offer no obstacle to a pick-up in continental mill consumption of raw cotton.

In the Orient, Chinese imports of American cotton continue larger than last year, according to Agricultural Commissioner Dawson at Shanghai. Stocks of both Indian and American cotton were fairly large in mid-July but demand was expected to continue good. Mills have been more active than usual this spring and summer. Reports continue to indicate an outturn of Chinese cotton for 1931 larger than in recent years. The condition of the crop is said to be generally good. In Japan, a production curtailment rate of 25.2 per cent went into effect July 1 for a period of six months, according to information dated July 27 from Consul Donovan at Kobe. On May 31, 1931 there were 5,806,000 spindles operating in Japan, compared with 6,220,000 in February 1930. Cotton prices on July 23 still favored American over Oomras, but Bengals and Broach are in a more favorable position than American. Cotton stocks at the end of June in all Japan were 432,086 bales of which American was 234,198 bales. Last year's figures were 322,000 bales and 146,000 bales respectively.

FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL MARKET CONDITIONS, CONT'D

Pork products

The European market for American pork products continues weak. Liverpool quotations on American green bellies during the first 2 weeks of July averaged lower than the June level and was also below last year's average. Ham prices were somewhat higher in July than in June but under those of a year ago. The volume of cured pork exports from the United States has been at a low level in recent months, with June figures indicating no material change. British lard prices were easier in July than in June but on the Continent there was a slight upward turn in recent weeks. Lard values remain well below those of a year ago and also under the prewar positions. Exports of American lard to the United Kingdom continue in good volume, but business in lard with the Continent has been materially restricted by increased local production, as has the American trade with the Continent in cured pork.

The peak of the continental European hog production cycle has been reached, according to Assistant Agricultural Commissioner Christy in an early July report on the European hog situation. Hog marketing, however, may be expected to continue heavy throughout 1931 and into the early months of 1932. The ratio of hog and feed prices has now become definitely unfavorable in all European countries with the possible exception of Denmark. Reduced farrowings this fall, therefore, are expected. At present, American producers are meeting severe competition from continental cured pork in the United Kingdom and continental lard in Germany. The dominant position of Denmark in the former trade is not new, but the larger imports of Danish lard into Germany is a new development. Total imports of lard into Germany have increased, but imports from the United States have declined. Lower prices and more careful observation of German consumer requirements have been factors favoring the Danish product, Mr. Christy states.

Tobacco

The European consumption of tobacco appears to be not greatly affected by unfavorable general business conditions, according to tobacco specialist J. B. Hutson at Berlin. It appears, however, that prices of tobacco products have been maintained at levels relatively higher than those of most other commodities. Price advances usually have been the result of higher taxes and further tax increases are in prospect in some countries during the next few months. The higher taxes seem to have checked the rate of increased consumption in some countries and to have resulted in a decline in consumption in some others. Consumption during the first quarter of 1931 in the few continental countries for which data are available was lower than in the corresponding 1930 period. In the United Kingdom, however, consumption this year of flue-cured tobacco, the leading item in the trade, is not likely to be greatly different from that of 1930.

FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL MARKET CONDITIONS, CONT'D

Fruit

British fruit market supplies were heavy on July 22, according to a cable from Fruit Specialist Motz, at London. Soft fruit supplies from Italy were especially large owing to the difficulty of arranging imports into Germany. The London market was described as stagnant, with the outlook unfavorable unless the situation in Germany improves. Italian peaches were selling in London at 37 cents per crate of sizes 40-50. Such low prices are expected to discourage shipments. American fruit now being affected by these conditions includes plums, early pears and apples and citrus fruit. California plums have been arriving in British markets in good condition but heavy supplies of home grown fruit such as strawberries and cherries have affected their sale adversely. Early arrivals of barreled apples from Eastern states have been lacking in color and of poor eating quality. Supplies of California pears are moderate but there are liberal supplies of California Valencia oranges and Porto Rican grapefruit. Inquiry for citrus fruit is slow.

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CURRENT DEVELOPMENTS IN RUSSIAN AGRICULTURAL REGIONS

Soviet Russian agricultural preliminary acreage results of the current season suggest a decided eastward shift in grain growing and a westward movement in cotton areas, with acreage expansions over last year generally achieved, according to official Russian data recently made available. The 1931 spring sowing plan was not executed for the total sown area, including all the important cereals. In cotton, however, not only was a large increase over last year shown, but the plan was exceeded. Important advances shown in the collectivization of agriculture is another prominent point made by the figures at hand. Tables on pages 164 and 166 show the geographical distribution of the Russian acreage sown to grains and cotton respectively.

The detailed regional figures given for grain are as of June 20 but they are not final because sowings were not completed on that date in some regions. The latest total figures for all crops including cotton appear in a table on page 163. This preliminary report of sowings up to July 1 indicate but little change from those reported by regions as of June 20. As may be expected, individual peasant holdings accounted for most of the increase in sowings the latter part of June as sowings on collective and state farms had proceeded more rapidly earlier in the season. A table of sowing, by types of farms for all regions appears on page 165. The table on cotton acreage by regions is regarded as covering the complete sowing season for 1931-32 but the figures are subject to revision. Maps of European and Asiatic Russia are included on pages 167 and 168 to facilitate the locating of the several producing regions.

FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL MARKET CONDITIONS, CONT'D

Spring sowings in 1931

The shift eastward was outstanding in connection with spring wheat plantings and in general has been into regions which are less adequately supplied with rail facilities for moving the crop. The plantings showed substantial gains in Middle Volga, Bashkir Republic, Tartar Republic, Lower Volga, Ural, Siberia and Kazakstan. The combined 1931 spring wheat area of those regions was nearly 20 per cent above the 1930 area and represented over 72 per cent of the total 1931 spring wheat acreage against 65 per cent in 1930. On the other hand, the spring wheat acreage of the combined important southern regions of North Caucasus and Ukraine decreased by about 20 per cent from 1930 figures and accounted for only around 17 per cent of the total Russian spring wheat area for 1931 against 23 per cent in 1930. It should be noted, however, that North Caucasus and Ukraine are winter as well as spring wheat regions. In Ukraine, winter wheat plantings increased this season to an extent more than compensating for the decline in the spring wheat area. It is likely that a similar situation existed in North Caucasus.

The acreage under barley and oats, the two principal feed grains of Russia, decreased this season in most of the important regions of European Russia, and also in Ural, Siberia and Kazakstan in Asiatic Russia.

An increase is shown this year in the total spring sowings of all crops as against sowings in 1930, with the increase in wheat and industrial crops more than offsetting the decline in barley and oats. The 1931 sowings to June 20, largely grain, indicate the completion of 95 per cent of the 1931 spring plan against 93 per cent of the 1930 plan on the same date last year. The increase in 1931 sowings over 1930 varied considerably in different regions. Generally speaking, the Volga Basin and Asiatic Russia, which hereafter will be designated as eastern regions, showed the greatest gain, while the central and southern regions made smaller increases. In Crimea and especially the Far East, sowings fell short of last year's acreage. Increases over 1930 in the eastern regions amounted to around 25 per cent in Middle Volga, Kirgizia and Bashkir Republic; 17 per cent in Ural and the Tartar Republic; 33 per cent in the Lower Volga; 11 per cent in Siberia and 35 per cent in Kazakstan. The combined area of these regions showed an increase of about 22 per cent over 1930 and represented around 43 per cent of the 1931 total Russian spring acreage, against 38 per cent in 1930.

In the southern and central regions only slight increases were recorded for North Caucasus, Ukraine and Central Black Soil Region. The combined increase of the 1931 acreage of these three regions represented about 32 per cent of the total Russian spring acreage in 1931 as against 38 in 1930.

CURRENT DEVELOPMENTS IN RUSSIAN AGRICULTURAL REGIONS, CONT'D

Other regions in those groups also made small increases. The eastward movement of Russian plantings probably would stand out even more clearly if comparable data for earlier years were available. It should be noted that the official plan contemplated even greater expansion in the eastern regions. For instance, in western Siberia, the area sown to June 20, close to the end of the planting season, constituted only 77 per cent of the acreage planned, whereas for Russia as a whole the plan was 95 per cent completed.

One of the most significant features of the 1931 planting campaign was the growth of the sown area of the collective farms, which nearly doubled since last year and represents over 60 per cent of the total acreage sown on all holdings. All regions except Crimea showed a considerable increase in the sowings of collective farms, the area in many regions being double or treble that of last year. Large increases especially occurred in the regions of the so-called Consuming Area of European Russia, such as the Leningrad region, Western region, Moscow region, etc., where collectivization did not reach a high level last year. The increase was smaller in such regions as North Caucasus and Ukraine, where collective farms already occupied a considerable proportion of the farm area. In several important regions collective plantings now represent the bulk of the sown area as, for instance, in the Lower Volga region, where collective farms account for nearly 84 per cent of the total acreage; Middle Volga 66 per cent; North Caucasus 77 per cent; Ukraine 63 per cent; Crimea 74 per cent; Ural 74 per cent; Western Siberia 63 per cent; and Kazakstan 78 per cent. Of the sown area of collective farms 35 per cent was planted with the assistance of machinery-tractor stations which represents a considerable advance over last year.

A large increase in the sown area of State farms (which as distinct from the collective farms, are strictly government enterprises) occurred in all important regions. Increases were especially significant in Ural, Siberia and Kazakstan where large areas of undeveloped land are available for cultivation by the state. Those regions represented 27 per cent of the 1931 sown area of State farms against 18 per cent in 1930. The region with the largest State farms acreage, however, is Ukraine, followed by Middle Volga, Siberia and North Caucasus.

Fall sowing plan for 1931

A total area for winter crops in Russia in 1931-32 of nearly 107 million acres is now planned, according to an official Soviet report. Though the total represents an increase of only about 3/4 million acres over last year a marked shift in winter wheat and rye sowings is indicated. The fall plan calls for around 37 million acres of winter wheat, an increase of about 5½ million acres (18 per cent) but a winter rye area of only 67.8 million acres as against 74.6 million acres in 1930, a decline of around 6.8 million acres or 9 per cent. Other winter crops are rather insignificant.

CURRENT DEVELOPMENTS IN RUSSIAN AGRICULTURAL REGIONS, CONT'D

RUSSIA: Planned area for winter crops, 1931-32

Crop	1930	1931
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres
Wheat	30,549	37,065
Rye	74,587	67,817
Barley	1,117	1,100
Oats	--	247
Sunflower seed	--	618
Winter rye for fodder	--	123
Total	106,253	106,970

According to regions the Collegium of the Peoples Commissariat for Agriculture of the U.S.S.R. has fixed the following sown areas (also see maps on pages 167 and 168):

Region	Area (acres)
Ukraine	27,675,200
North Caucasus	11,119,500
Central Black Soil	9,884,000
Middle Volga	7,413,000
Nijni Novgorod	6,733,475
Lower Volga	6,424,600
Moscow	4,942,000
Western	4,571,350
White Russia	3,706,500
Tartar Republic	3,335,850
Ural	3,212,300
Transcaucasia	3,088,750
Bashkir Republic	2,656,325
Leningrad	1,606,150
Total	96,369,000

The designated areas account for around 90 per cent of the planned area and indicate the relative importance of the several regions. Ukraine is by far the most important single winter crop region and together with Northern Caucasus and the Central Black Soil sections, which are the next largest winter crop areas, account for over half of the reported acreage.

Of the planned fall area about 61 per cent is expected to be sown on collective farms and 6½ per cent on State farms, the remaining 32½ per cent will be left for individual peasant holdings. Fall plowing for the 1932 spring seeding is planned at something over 100 million acres, nearly all of which is to be on Soviet and collective farms.

CURRENT DEVELOPMENTS IN RUSSIAN AGRICULTURAL REGIONS, CONT'D

Cotton acreage in 1931

Not only has a marked increase occurred in the Russian cotton acreage this spring but a significant change is also noted in it's regional distribution. In former years, cotton was grown entirely in Turkestan or Central Asia and Transcaucasia where its cultivation had a long tradition behind it, especially in Turkestan where the introduction of cotton culture is said to antedate the Christian era. The acreage in other regions was insignificant and cotton cultivation there was for the most part of an experimental nature.

Of the 1931 plantings, however, as reported on June 20, it appears that nearly 18 per cent of the acreage is now in the new cotton regions of North Caucasus, Dagestan, Ukraine and Crimea, compared with 8.4 per cent in these regions in 1930-31 and only about 1 per cent in 1929-30, according to the control figures of National Economy of U.S.S.R. Thus the new regions exceed in importance the old regions of Transcaucasia. The significance of this shift is further indicated by the fact that the new regions represent about 40 per cent of the increase in the total Russian cotton acreage over last year as reported on June 20. It should be noted, however, that later reports revised downwards the total figures for both this and last year's acreage but the revision has not involved a serious change in the regional distribution of this year's acreage.

Information is lacking on the 1929 and 1930 crops, when a beginning was made with the growing of cotton on a commercial scale in the new regions. According to one noted Russian authority on cotton culture, data of an experimental nature for earlier years do not warrant any excessive optimism with regard to the possibility of successful cotton growing in most of the new cotton regions. (G. S. Zaitzev, "On new cotton areas" in: Annals of the State Institute of Experimental Agronomy, Vol. VI, No. 2, 1928). It is significant, however, that the present acreage of the new cotton regions is far in excess of the 370,000 acres which was considered a few years ago by the Commissariat of agriculture as the maximum area available for cotton cultivation in these regions, exclusive of Ukraine and Crimea, and which the Central Cotton Committee planned to utilize by 1933 for actual plantings an area of 173,000 acres. 'I.M. Kupriianov, "New Cotton Regions of U.S.S.R." 1929, p. 537.)

While, therefore, sufficient data are not available to enable one to draw conclusions as to the yields that may be expected in these newly developed regions under large scale commercial cultivation, it must be recognized that such a new development contains an element of risk.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN RUSSIAN AGRICULTURAL REGIONS, CONT'D

RUSSIA: Spring sowings to July 1, 1931, by principal crops

Crops	Area	Per cent of plan	Per cent 1931 is of 1930
	1,000 acres	Per cent	Per cent
Wheat	62,899.1	90.9	107.3
Oats	42,495.0	95.9	96.0
Barley	15,834.2	91.5	91.1
Corn	9,741.7	78.8	100.6
Buckwheat	4,702.6	95.2	95.7
Millet	12,984.9	125.1	103.3
Rye	895.7	72.6	83.3
Beans	5,799.9	97.8	120.2
Potatoes	14,837.9	88.9	103.2
Rice	330.9	67.0	84.8
Flax	7,488.4	121.2	135.0
Hemp	2,276.8	94.7	122.8
Cotton	5,824.4	102.5	150.5
Sunflower seed	11,351.3	93.8	132.5
Sugar beets	3,692.4	104.6	130.7
Yellow tobacco	186.1	83.3	136.3
Machorka a/	219.9	111.3	197.8
Grasses	17,732.1	102.5	118.0
Total	239,766.6	97.0	109.9
Division of total among collective farms	145,526.3		
Peasant farms	72,485.1		
State farms	21,755.2		

Compiled from a preliminary report of the Commissariat of Agriculture of U. S. S. R., dated July 1, 1931, published in "Socialist Agriculture" for July 8, 1931.

a/ Inferior native tobacco.

DEVELOPMENTS IN RUSSIAN AGRICULTURAL REGIONS, CONT'D

RUSSIA: Spring sowings to June 20 of principal cereals, by regions, 1930 and 1931

Region	Wheat			Barley 1931	Oats 1931	Total barley and oats a/			Corn	
	1930	1931	% 1931 of 1930			1930	1931	% 1931 of 1930	1930	1931
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Per cent	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Per cent	1,000 acres	1,000 acres
Northern & Karelia ...	49	57	117	368	796	1,095	1,164	107		
Leningrad ...	25	30	120	287	1,097	1,433	1,384	97		
Western	86	104	121	319	1,997	2,461	2,316	94		
Moscow	7	7	100	96	2,795	3,012	2,891	96		
Ivanovsk Ind.	91	67	74	94	1,176	1,500	1,270	85		
Nijni Novgorod b/...	148	171	116	484	4,428	4,800	4,912	101		
Central Black Soil	1,102	1,095	99	410	4,319	4,942	4,729	96	49	57
Middle Volga c/...	6,185	7,388	120	91	3,007	3,252	3,098	95	163	156
Tartar Rep.	321	445	139	32	1,653	1,796	1,685	94		2
Bashkir Rep.	1,594	2,281	143	40	1,727	1,616	1,767	109	4	3
Lower Volga d/	7,710	9,251	120	432	1,448	1,675	1,880	112	185	425
N. Caucasus & Dagestan .	5,481	5,286	96	1,982	996	3,316	2,978	90	3,842	3,744
Crimea	2	-	-	370	178	798	548	69	100	129
Ukraine	8,164	5,733	70	7,235	4,613	13,875	11,848	85	4,109	3,855
White Russia	176	-	-	603	1,418	2,066	2,021	98	1	
Ural	5,587	6,380	114	707	4,529	5,444	5,236	96	4	
W. Siberia ..		10,608		299	2,861		3,160			
E. Siberia e/		1,492	-	304	766	-	1,070	-		
Total Siberia	9,946	12,100	122	603	3,627	5,310	4,230	80	4	
Far East	951	751	79	32	255	756	287	38	12	7
Kazakstan ...	6,679	7,336	110	284	838	1,201	1,122	93	13	230
Kirgizia	909	956	105	257	128	353	385	109	17	32
Central Asia f/	2,768	2,572	93	633	-	477	633	133		155
Transcaucasia h/	418	457	109	413	15	395	428	108	1,075	867
Total	58,399	62,467	107	15,772	41,040	61,653	56,812	92	9,578	9,662

Compiled from official reports of the Commissariat of Agriculture of U.S.S.R. published in "Socialist Agriculture", June 25, 1930 and 1931. a/ Not reported separately 1930. b/ Including Mariisk Territory and Chuvash Republic. c/ Including Mordovsk Territory. d/ Including Kalmyk Territory and German Republic of Volga. e/ Including Buriat Mongolian Republic. f/ Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan and Tadjikistan. g/ Georgia, Armenia and Azerbaijan.

DEVELOPMENTS IN RUSSIAN AGRICULTURAL REGIONS, CONT'D

RUSSIA: Spring sowings to June 20 by regions and types of farms, 1930 and 1931

Region	Type of farm							Total area sown		
	Collective farms			Individual peasant holdings		State farms				
	1930	1931	% 1931 of 1930	1930	1931	1930	1931	1930	1931	Percentage 1931 of 1930
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Per cent	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Per cent
Northern & Karelia ..	237	717	303	1,441	1,080	5	30	1,683	1,827	109
Leningrad..	279	1,329	476	3,059	2,034	20	143	3,358	3,506	104
Western ...	712	3,323	467	6,205	3,914	79	235	6,996	7,472	107
Moscow	741	3,813	515	7,181	4,749	257	677	8,179	9,239	113
Ivanovsk Ind:	282	1,495	530	3,237	1,957	37	151	3,556	3,603	101
Nijni Novgorod a/	1,048	3,338	319	7,559	5,379	27	133	8,634	8,850	103
Central Black Soil	3,693	8,777	238	11,614	7,428	610	1,230	15,917	17,435	110
Middle Volga b/	4,860	11,984	247	8,745	3,437	877	2,634	14,482	18,055	125
Tartar Rep.	526	2,048	389	3,336	2,335	52	175	3,914	4,558	117
Bashkir Rep.	1,245	3,442	277	3,511	2,256	227	576	4,983	6,274	126
Lower Volga c/	7,976	14,347	180	4,178	1,023	811	1,816	12,965	17,186	133
N. Caucasus & Dagestan	13,793	16,029	116	5,705	2,301	756	2,404	20,254	20,734	102
Crimea	778	766	99	205	62	101	210	1,084	1,038	96
Ukraine ...	22,192	28,194	127	20,477	12,615	1,700	3,914	44,369	44,123	101
White Russia	1,114	2,081	187	4,253	3,531	129	220	5,496	5,832	106
Ural	4,848	10,855	224	7,403	2,298	262	1,433	12,513	14,586	117
W. Siberia		11,500			4,534		2,113		18,147	
E. Siberia d/		2,165			1,324		336		3,825	
Total Siberia..	6,373	13,665	214	12,891	5,859	558	2,449	19,822	21,973	111
Far East ..	939	971	103	1,643	242	72	309	2,654	1,522	57
Kazakstan	5,777	11,026	191	4,30[illegible]	1,431	492	1,777	10,576	14,234	135
Kirgizia ..	566	976	172	1,085	1,023	42	131	1,693	2,130	126
Central Asia e/..	1,979	4,517	228	5,419	2,824	94	240	7,492	7,581	101
Transcaucasia f/	675	1,087	161	2,169	1,868	32	131	2,876	3,086	107
Total ...	80,633	144,780	180	125,623	69,645	7,240	21,018	213,496	235,443	110

Compiled from official reports of the Commissariat of Agriculture of U.S.S.R. published in "Socialist Agriculture", June 25, 1930 and 1931. a/ Including Mariisk Territory and Chuvash Republic. b/ Including Mordovsk Territory. c/ Including Kalmyk Territory and German Republic of Volga. d/ Including Buriat Mongolian Republic. e/ Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan and Tadjikistan. f/ Georgia, Armenia and Azerbaijan.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN RUSSIAN AGRICULTURAL REGIONS, CONT'D

RUSSIA: Distribution of cotton acreage planted to June 20, 1931 with comparisons

Regions	1930-31	1931-32	Percentage change from 1930-31 to 1931-32
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Per cent
Central Asia and Kazakstan a/			
Uzbekistan............	2,296	2,839	+ 23.6
Turkmenistan..........	382	529	+ 38.5
Tadjikistan...........	313	314	+ 1.0
Kara Kalpak...........	b/ -	178	-
Kirghizia.............	188	259	+ 37.8
Kazakstan.............	351	334	- 4.8
Total Central Asia and Kazakstan.....	3,530	4,453	+ 26.1
	Per cent	Per cent	
Percentage of grand total.............	80.8	71.7	
Transcaucasia	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	
Azerbaidjan...........	394	524	+ 33.0
Georgia...............	46	54	+ 17.4
Armenia...............	31	67	+ 116.1
Total Transcaucasia	471	645	+ 36.7
	Per cent	Per cent	
Percentage of grand total.............	10.8	10.4	
New regions of cotton cultivation	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	
North Caucasus........	232	556	+ 139.7
Dagestan..............	59	67	+ 13.6
Ukraine...............	47	400	+ 751.1
Crimea................	18	84	+ 366.7
Lower Volga...........	9	2	- 77.8
Total new regions.....	365	1,109	+ 203.8
	Per cent	Per cent	
Percentage of grand total.............	8.4	17.9	
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	
Grand total...........	4,366	6,207	+ 42.2
Revised total.........	3,870	5,824	

Compiled from "Socialist Agriculture", June 25, 1930 and 1931.
a/ Formerly known as Turkestan. b/ No information--possibly included with Kazakstan.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 22473 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

RUSSIA (UNION OF SOCIALISTIC SOVIET REPUBLICS)

EUROPEAN PART OF THE U. S. S. R.

UNITED STATES: Exports of principal agricultural products, 1929-30 and 1930-31

Article exported	Unit	Year ended June 30			
		Quantity		Value	
		1929-30	1930-31	1929-30	1930-31
		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
LIVE ANIMALS:					
Cattle, total	No.	8	5	719	500
Hogs	No.	18	1	296	32
Sheep	No.	16	6	205	64
Poultry, live	Lb.	438	204	288	115
DAIRY PRODUCTS:					
Butter	Lb.	3,582	2,316	1,570	864
Cheese	Lb.	2,339	1,733	635	414
Milk-					
Condensed	Lb.	37,771	22,934	5,930	3,851
Evaporated	Lb.	63,801	56,052	6,170	4,869
Powdered	Lb.	6,169	10,236	1,410	1,589
Eggs in the shell	Doz.	14,234	14,386	4,432	3,416
MEATS AND MEAT PRODUCTS:					
Beef and veal, fresh	Lb.	2,828	2,601	662	567
Beef, pickled or cured	Lb.	11,975	13,782	1,398	1,296
Beef, canned	Lb.	2,429	1,434	917	529
Total beef	Lb.	17,232	17,817	2,977	2,392
Pork carcasses, fresh	Lb.	3,766	573	574	82
Loins and other fresh pork	Lb.	15,002	10,520	2,579	1,750
Pork, fresh, total	Lb.	18,768	11,093	3,153	1,832
Pickled pork	Lb.	39,809	21,118	5,560	2,652
Canned pork	Lb.	12,783	10,552	4,489	3,995
Bacon	Lb.	127,693	50,128	19,339	7,271
Sides, Cumberland	Lb.	5,274	2,284	994	358
Hams and shoulders	Lb.	126,083	99,667	25,806	17,875
Sides, Wiltshire	Lb.	4,235	82	686	15
Total pork	Lb.	334,645	194,924	60,026	33,998
Mutton and lamb, total	Lb.	1,260	820	257	147
Poultry and game, fresh	Lb.	2,924	2,918	858	786
Other canned meats, including canned poultry	Lb.	2,470	2,300	721	667
Sausage, canned	Lb.	1,809	1,129	598	293
Sausage, not canned	Lb.	3,521	2,973	1,066	821
Sausage casings, total	Lb.	30,688	29,966	5,498	4,067
Other meats, incl. meat extracts and edible offal	Lb.	37,889	32,143	4,585	3,586
Total meats	Lb.	432,438	284,990	76,576	46,757

Continued

UNITED STATES: Exports of principal agricultural products, 1929-30 and 1930-31 Cont'd.

Article exported	Unit	Year ended June 30			
		Quantity		Value	
		1929-30	1930-31	1929-30	1930-31
		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
OILS AND FATS, ANIMAL:					
Lard	Lb.	787,160	585,649	93,767	61,525
Lard compounds	Lb.	3,081	2,030	374	237
Lard, neutral	Lb.	16,783	10,759	2,115	1,202
Oleo oil	Lb.	61,088	54,961	6,765	4,678
Oleo stock	Lb.	7,781	7,725	835	641
Stearins and fatty acids, Total	Lb.	9,271	12,488	927	1,015
Tallow	Lb.	5,778	4,784	447	321
Other animal oils, greases and fats	Lb.	61,267	76,209	4,967	4,175
Total oils and fats	Lb.	952,209	754,605	110,197	73,794
Coffee, total	Lb.	7,602	9,156	1,983	2,102
Cotton (500 lb.)	Bale	7,096	7,048	667,243	422,105
Linters (500 lb.)	Bale	143	132	3,959	2,453
FRUITS:					
Apples, fresh	Box	5,998	12,904	13,105	24,219
Apples, fresh	Bbl.	1,427	2,479	7,237	11,777
Apples, dried	Lb.	23,769	38,121	3,030	3,615
Apricots, dried	Lb.	19,101	23,647	3,207	2,854
Grapefruit	Box	854	1,222	3,513	4,121
Oranges	Box	3,674	3,984	14,713	13,032
Pears, fresh	Lb.	62,024	134,670	4,210	6,614
Prunes, dried	Lb.	142,989	296,254	12,447	14,253
Raisins	Lb.	128,697	125,100	7,481	6,505
GRAINS, FLOUR AND MEAL:					
Wheat	Bu.	92,175	76,277	114,572	66,335
Wheat flour	Bbl.	12,993	11,757	77,233	51,901
Wheat, including flour	Bu.	153,245	131,536	191,805	118,236
Corn, including cornmeal	Bu.	10,281	3,317	10,155	3,207
Rye, including flour	Bu.	2,600	227	2,739	137
Barley, excluding flour	Bu.	21,544	10,390	16,984	6,968
Malt	Bu.	2,761	1,255	2,639	1,163
Oats, including oatmeal	Bu.	7,966	3,123	5,839	3,085
Buckwheat, including flour	Bu.	22	85	25	64
Rice, incl. flour, meal and broken rice	Lb.	289,533	281,015	11,200	9,137

Continued

UNITED STATES: Exports of principal agricultural products, 1929-30 and 1930-31, cont'd

Article exported	Unit	Year ended June 30			
		Quantity		Value	
		1929-30	1930-31	1929-30	1930-31
		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
OILSEED PRODUCTS:					
Cottonseed cake and meal....	L.ton	152	39	6,871	1,238
Linseed cake and meal........	L.ton	278	136	13,938	4,945
Cottonseed oil, crude........	Lb.	24,847	9,451	1,908	632
Cottonseed oil, refined......	Lb.	7,151	16,902	804	1,533
Sugar........................	S.ton	79	70	4,475	3,212
TOBACCO LEAF:					
Bright flue-cured............	Lb.	429,942	432,688	117,993	115,180
Burley.......................	Lb.	9,254	8,477	2,077	1,552
Dark-fired Ky. and Tenn......	Lb.	96,387	83,077	16,472	14,271
Dark Virginia................	Lb.	18,677	13,478	4,214	3,613
Maryland and Ohio export.....	Lb.	7,987	10,313	1,844	2,401
Green River (Pryor)..........	Lb.	9,818	5,847	2,254	1,535
One-sucker leaf..............	Lb.	3,493	2,450	717	357
Cigar leaf...................	Lb.	4,193	3,733	785	677
Black fat, water baler and dark African..............	Lb.	7,224	5,842	1,555	1,187
Perique tobacco..............	Lb.	150	131	68	58
Total leaf tobacco........	Lb.	587,125	566,036	147,979	140,831
Stems, trimmings, scrap.....	Lb.	13,056	24,984	474	1,452
VEGETABLES:					
Beans, dried.................	Bu.	296	271	1,125	734
Peas, dried..................	Bu.	109	55	484	229
Total beans and peas, dried	Bu.	405	326	1,609	963
Onions.......................	Bu.	614	605	704	593
Potatoes, white..............	Bu.	2,386	1,548	3,228	1,593
Vegetables, canned, total....	Lb.	89,186	59,654	8,847	5,932
Drugs, herbs, roots, etc......	Lb.	4,736	4,607	2,785	2,265
MISC. VEGETABLE PRODUCTS:					
Glucose......................	Lb.	95,783	68,101	3,645	2,211
Hops.........................	Lb.	6,793	5,593	1,050	883
Starch, corn.................	Lb.	200,558	102,886	7,219	3,668
FOREST PRODUCTS:					
Naval stores, gums, etc.....		a/	a/	28,512	17,635
Wood-					
Unmfd., total.............		a/	a/	12,615	7,234
Semi-mfd., total..........		a/	a/	99,012	58,167
Total wood.............		a/	a/	111,627	65,401
GRAND TOTAL..................				1,537,617	1,046,899

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.
a/ Reported in value only.

COTTON, UNMANUFACTURED: Exports from the United States by countries, August-June, 1929-30 and 1930-31

Country to which exported	August-June 1929-30	August-June 1930-31	June 1930	June 1931
	Bales	Bales	Bales	Bales
LONG AND SHORT STAPLE:				
Germany	1,724,613	1,697,922	53,293	75,923
United Kingdom	1,285,594	1,086,468	16,304	16,647
France	850,433	972,204	8,635	9.050
Soviet Russia in Europe	100,619	30,393	18,976	0
Italy	674,367	481,271	15,851	19,846
Spain	276,048	261,375	7,135	7,956
Belgium	176,897	140,293	6,910	6,735
Netherlands	137,782	137,072	6,477	5,696
Sweden	52,978	44,677	2,763	3,640
Other Europe	94,728	106,150	4,181	5,455
Total Europe	5,374,059	4,957,825	140,525	150,948
Canada	182,785	185,360	8,925	10,533
Japan	1,038,973	1,217,146	38,013	62,802
China	231,797	385,192	5,050	38,643
British India	8,019	104,267	370	3,397
Other countries	14,950	12,929	1,197	522
Total exports	6,850,583	6,862,719	194,080	266,845
Total imports a/	391,119	102,745	9,951	14,785
Total reexports a/	9,924	5,630	232	696
Net exports	6,489,388	6,765,604	184,361	252,756
LINTERS:				
Germany	64,954	50,888	4,652	2,240
France	23,999	25,841	562	506
United Kingdom	6,450	10,636	211	627
Other Europe	20,471	17,373	785	391
Total Europe	115,874	104,738	6,210	3,764
Canada	14,472	15,244	1,353	1,175
Other countries	1,268	3,525	0	15
Total exports	131,614	123,507	7,563	4,954

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.
a/ Bales of 478 pounds net.

WHEAT: Acreage in specified countries, average 1909-1913, annual, 1928-1931

Countries reporting a/	Average 1909-1913	Harvest year 1928	1929	1930	1931	Per cent 1931 is of 1930
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Per cent
United States, (winter)	28,382	36,213	40,059	39,514	40,692	103.0
(spring)	18,715	22,059	21,405	21,006	16,977	80.8
Canada, (winter)	b/ 1,019	819	834	815	819	100.5
(spring)	8,926	23,300	24,421	24,083	e/ 22,152	92.0
Mexico	c/ 2,174	1,283	1,293	1,207	1,356	112.3
Total North America (3) ..	59,216	83,674	88,012	86,625	81,996	94.7
Total Europe (15)	67,328	65,175	63,685	66,377	66,190	99.7
Algeria	3,521	3,656	3,795	3,980	3,548	89.1
Tunis	1,310	2,020	1,732	1,928	1,730	89.7
Total Africa (2)	4,831	5,676	5,527	5,908	5,278	89.3
Syria and Lebanon	900	1,024	899	1,175	1,168	99.4
India f/	29,224	32,128	31,855	31,333	31,952	102.0
Total Asia (2)	30,124	33,152	32,754	32,508	33,120	101.9
Total above countries (22) .	161,499	187,677	189,978	191,418	186,584	97.5

a/ Figures in parenthesis represent number of countries reporting. b/ Four-year average. c/ Two-year average. d/ Winter acreage. e/ Intended acreage. f/ May estimate.

WHEAT: Production in countries reporting for 1931-32, with comparisons

Country	Average 1909-10 to 1913-14	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
United States ...	690,108	809,176	863,430	869,013
Mexico	a/ 11,481	11,333	11,446	15,165
Germany	131,274	123,062	139,217	167,917
Spain	130,446	154,245	145,991	143,299
Rumania	b/ 158,672	99,753	130,773	112,435
Hungary	71,493	74,985	84,337	65,036
Bulgaria	37,823	33,192	60,992	57,062
Austria	12,813	11,559	11,384	12,125
Netherlands	4,976	5,467	6,055	7,973
Belgium	15,199	13,225	13,547	c/ 15,065
Finland	137	1,095	1,189	1,029
Morocco	d/ 17,000	31,764	19,476	35,127
Tunis	6,224	12,309	9,663	13,962
India	351,841	320,731	386,512	344,437
Japan	25,088	30,495	29,538	29,505
Chosen	6,898	8,320	8,984	8,965
Total	1,671,473	1,740,711	1,922,536	1,898,115

a/ Four-year average. b/ Two-year average. c/ Winter wheat only. d/ Estimate.

WHEAT: Closing prices of September a/ futures

Date	Chicago		Kansas City		Minneapolis		Winnipeg		Liverpool		Buenos Aires a/	
	1930	1931	1930	1931	1930	1931	1930	1931	1930	1931	1930	1931
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
May 2	105	63	97	57	104	66	110	66	115	70	c/103	c/ 49
9	106	63	98	57	104	65	110	65	115	69	c/103	c/ 48
16	110	61	102	54	108	64	114	63	118	67	c/105	c/ 48
23	108	59	101	52	107	61	112	61	116	65	d/104	e/ 48
29	111	60	104	54	110	62	117	62	119	64	d/105	e/ 47
June 6	109	60	102	54	108	62	116	64	118	68	d/105	e/ 48
13	102	58	95	52	101	61	108	63	113	64	d/103	e/ 47
20	95	58	87	53	95	62	100	63	108	62	e/100	e/ 47
27	94	59	87	52	95	61	101	65	107	65	e/ 94	e/ 49
July 3	94	57	86	50	94	61	100	64	105	f/63	e/ 94	e/ 48
11	90	54	82	46	90	55	98	59	103	61	91	e/ 46
18	93	54	86	46	93	54	102	60	109	61	97	e/ 45
25	91	52	84	44	91	53	98	55	106	60	96	43
Aug. 1	85		78		83		91		104		94	
8	94		89		95		102		113		99	
15	90		83		88		94		106		g/ 96	
22	89		83		88		92		104		g/ 94	

a/ October futures for Winnipeg and Liverpool. b/ Prices are of day previous to other prices. c/ June futures. d/ July futures. e/ August futures.
f/ Price quoted is for the 4th. g/ October futures.

WHEAT: Weighted average cash prices at stated markets

Week ended	All classes and grades six markets		No. 2 Hard Winter Kansas City		No. 1 Dk. N. Spring Minneapolis		No. 2 Amber Durum Minneapolis		No. 2 Red Winter St. Louis		Western White Seattle a/	
	1930	1931	1930	1931	1930	1931	1930	1931	1930	1931	1930	1931
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
May 1	99	75	97	73	110	80	96	73	113	79	106	69
8	97	76	96	73	108	82	94	76	111	80	104	69
15	101	76	98	73	110	84	98	73	115	80	105	70
22	102	75	100	73	111	81	99	77	115	82	104	70
29	102	75	102	73	110	81	99	77	115	79	105	70
June 5	103	71	101	73	111	75	98	69	113	76	104	62
12	100	68	98	73	110	75	95	62	108	74	103	58
19	92	71	90	74	102	80	88	65	101	82	96	57
26	87	64	84	60	98	71	85	63	93	74	92	56
July 3	85	52	82	49	99	72	86	60	93	57	93	57
10	83	48	81	48	97	69	88	68	85	50	92	62
17	82	45	79	43	97	69	87	63	83	48	91	57
24	83	47	81	45	97	68	88	61	87	49	92	
31	81		78		92		86		87		88	
Aug. 7	84		80		95		93		88		92	
14	86		83		93		89		92		92	
21	84		80		91		85		90		89	

a/ Weekly average of daily cash quotations basis No. 1 sacked 30 days delivery.

RYE: Acreage in specified countries, average 1909-1913, annual, 1928-1931

Countries reporting a/		Average 1909-1913	Harvest year 1928	1929	1930		1931	Per cent 1931 is of 1930
		1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres		1,000 acres	Per cent
United States........		2,236	3,480	3,331	3,525		3,294	93.4
Canada (winter).......	b/	117	599	687	1,091		865	79.3
" (spring)			241	305	357	c/	292	81.8
Total (2)		2,353	4,320	4,323	4,973		4,451	89.5
Netherlands		557	485	488	475		444	93.5
Belgium and Luxemburg.		674	587	585	586		575	98.1
France		3,095	1,900	1,936	1,905		1,745	91.6
Spain		1,988	1,384	1,519	1,446		1,544	106.8
Germany		12,713	11,452	11,680	11,641		10,774	92.6
Czechoslovakia		2,605	2,480	2,690	2,611		2,493	95.5
Yugoslavia		732	496	602	525		505	96.2
Bulgaria		542	487	536	614		583	95.0
Rumania	c/	1,286	637	773	914		865	94.6
Poland		12,570	13,197	14,328	14,500		14,123	97.4
Lithuania		1,749	1,161	1,113	974		1,136	116.6
Finland		589	550	563	568		556	97.9
Total (13)		39,100	34,816	36,813	36,759		35,343	96.1
Algeria		3	4	3	5		2	40.0
Total above countries		41,456	39,140	41,139	41,737		39,796	95.3

a/ Figures in parenthesis represent number of countries reporting. b/ Total crop. c/ Intended acreage.

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MOROCCO: Grain production, 1926 to 1931.

Year	Wheat	Barley	Oats
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
1926	24,989	36,140	906
1927	28,207	40,346	1,510
1928	28,061	54,126	1,996
1929	31,764	47,316	3,413
1930	21,302	37,490	2,357
1931 a/	35,127	50,568	2,549

International Institute of Agriculture.
a/ Preliminary.

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FEED GRAINS: Acreage, average 1909-1913, annual 1928-1931

Crop and countries reported in 1931 a/	Average 1909-1913	1928	1929	1930	1931	Per cent 1931 is of 1930
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Per cent
BARLEY						
United States............	7,620	12,598	13,068	12,901	12,771	99.0
Total N. Amer. (2)......	9,194	17,479	18,994	18,460	17,505	94.8
Europe, 13 countries previously reported.....	17,601	18,887	20,141	19,524	19,546	100.1
Irish Free State........	162	129	118	116	115	99.1
Total Europe (14)......	17,763	19,016	20,259	19,640	19,661	100.1
Africa (5)...............	8,193	7,978	8,378	8,432	7,602	90.2
Syria and Lebanon.........	b/ 450	892	750	840	818	97.4
Total N. Hemis. (22).....	35,600	45,365	48,381	47,372	45,586	96.2
Est. N. Hemis. total excl Russia and China........	64,300	69,900	74,000	74,900		
OATS						
United States............	37,357	41,734	40,043	40,125	41,248	102.8
Total N. Amer. (2).......	46,954	54,871	52,522	53,384	54,584	102.2
Europe, 10 countries prev. reported................	28,193	26,675	27,033	26,117	25,427	97.4
Irish Free State..........	699	649	666	644	628	97.5
Total Europe (11).......	28,892	27,324	27,699	26,761	26,055	97.4
Africa (3)................	607	779	888	840	713	84.9
Syria and Lebanon.........	b/ 12	27	28	28	27	96.4
Total N. Hemis.(17).....	76,465	83,001	81,137	81,013	81,379	100.5
Est. N. Hemis. total excl. Russia and China..	97,800	100,900	100,000	99,700		
CORN						
United States	104,229	100,673	97,856	101,413	105,557	104.1
Total N. America (2).....	104,538	100,812	98,008	101,574	105,721	104.1
Europe, 4 countries previously reported.........	13,704	15,389	16,932	15,603	15,122	96.9
Italy c/..................	b/ 3,860	3,494	3,497	3,487	3,427	98.3
Total Europe (5).........	17,564	19,083	20,429	19,090	18,549	97.2
Total N.Hemis. (7).......	122,102	119,895	118,437	120,664	124,270	
Est. N. Hemis. total excluding Russia.........	150,500	151,700	152,700	154,600		

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.
b/ Estimated.
c/ May crop, including about 95 per cent of the whole.

FEED GRAINS: Production, average 1909-1913, annual 1928-1931

Crop and countries reported in 1931 a/	Average 1909-1913	1928	1929	1930	1931	Per cent 1931 is of 1930
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Per cent
BARLEY						
United States	184,812	357,487	302,892	334,971	266,618	79.6
Netherlands	3,270	4,494	5,010	4,017	3,950	98.3
Belgium	4,446	4,364	2,834	3,825	3,399	88.9
Spain	74,689	81,740	97,339	101,096	87,268	86.3
Germany	133,787	153,721	146,089	131,369	147,341	112.2
Austria	10,065	12,951	12,375	11,312	10,104	89.3
Hungary, revised	32,369	30,671	31,352	27,605	20,163	73.0
Bulgaria	10,380	15,621	9,381	22,184	18,188	82.0
Rumania	61,677	69,401	125,867	108,912	78,355	71.9
Finland	4,947	5,767	6,168	6,223	6,200	99.6
Total Europe (9)	335,630	378,730	436,415	416,543	374,968	90.0
Morocco	b/ 38,000	54,126	47,316	37,490	50,568	134.9
Tunis	7,826	12,631	11,482	5,512	8,267	150.0
Total Africa (2)	45,826	66,757	58,798	43,002	58,835	136.8
Japan	95,784	81,477	80,374	72,470	73,349	101.2
Chosen, revised	32,243	34,157	37,612	39,847	40,877	102.6
Total Asia (2)	128,027	115,634	117,986	112,317	114,226	108.4
Total N.Hemis. (14)	694,295	918,608	916,091	906,833	814,647	89.8
Est. N. Hemis. total excl. Russia & China	1,407,000	1,663,000	1,699,000	1,661,000		
OATS						
United States	1,143,407	1,439,407	1,228,369	1,358,052	1,306,267	96.2
Netherlands	18,070	24,801	25,778	20,454	21,908	107.1
Spain	29,110	35,609	45,812	52,670	41,333	78.5
Germany	527,178	481,960	508,633	389,688	450,565	115.6
Austria	29,030	31,841	31,074	26,683	17,912	67.1
Hungary	28,464	27,529	28,292	17,998	10,747	59.7
Bulgaria	8,651	6,139	9,434	9,961	9,370	94.1
Rumania	59,776	67,546	93,647	79,678	60,489	75.9
Finland	20,391	39,254	37,968	41,458	40,372	97.4
Total Europe (8)	720,670	714,679	780,638	638,590	652,696	102.2
Morocco	b/ 500	1,996	3,413	2,357	2,549	108.1
Tunis	3,642	2,239	3,445	1,722	3,238	188.0
Total Africa (2)	4,142	4,235	6,858	4,079	5,787	141.9
Total N.Hemis. (11)	1,868,219	2,158,321	2,015,865	2,000,721	1,964,750	98.2
Est. N. Hemis. total excl. Russia & China	3,494,000	3,846,000	3,642,000	3,583,000		
CORN						
United States	2,712,364	2,818,901	2,614,132	2,093,552	2,967,953	141.8
Bulgaria	26,277	20,272	37,005	34,062	31,376	92.1
Total N.Hemis. (2)	2,738,641	2,839,173	2,651,137	2,127,614	2,999,329	141.0
Est. N.Hemis. total excl. Russia	3,693,000	3,625,000	3,710,000	3,103,000		

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.
b/ Estimated.

FEED GRAINS: Movement from principal exporting countries

Item	Exports for year		Shipments 1931-32, week ended a/			Exports as far as reported		
	1929-30	1930-31 b/	July 4	July 11	July 18	July 1 to and incl.	1930-31	1931-32
BARLEY, EXPORTS: Year beginning July 1	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels		1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
United States	21,544	10,308	217	0	185	July 18	249	402
Canada	6,396	16,603						
Argentina	5,990	c/11,233	c/ 225	c/ 142		July 11	c/ 192	c/ 367
Danube coun. c/	66,092	70,492	358	225		July 11	1,500	583
Total	100,022	108,636					1,941	1,352
OATS, EXPORTS: Year beginning July 1								
United States	7,966	2,743	3	2	3	July 18	15	8
Canada	4,694	10,557	5	2	5	July 18	[illegible]	
Argentina	20,181	c/45,328	c/1,092	c/ 614		July 11	c/1,072	c/1,706
Danube coun. c/	1,453	2,496	0	0		July 11	136	0
Total	34,294	61,124					1,223	1,714
	Exports for year		Shipments 1930-31, week ended a/			Exports as far as reported		
	1928-29	1929-30 b/	July 4	July 11	July 18	Nov. 1 to and incl.	1929-30	1930-31
CORN, EXPORTS: Year beginning November 1	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels		1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
United States	41,594	8,526	18	0	10	July 18	6,900	1,893
Danube coun. c/	531	49,817	17	0		July 11	37,320	15,137
Argentina	203,071	172,016	c/10,142	c/8,068	c/9,249	July 18	99,928	c/210,717
Union of South Africa d/	22,457	30,120	0	86		July 11	8,177	5,014
Total	267,653	260,479					118,737	232,761
							Nov.-May	Nov.-May
United States imports	349	1,262					316	801

Compiled from official and trade sources.
a/ The weeks shown in these columns are nearest to the date shown.
b/ Preliminary.
c/ Trade sources.
d/ Unofficial reports of exports to Europe from South and East Africa.

FEED GRAINS: Weekly average price per bushel of corn, oats and barley at leading markets a/

Week ended	Corn								Oats		Barley	
	Chicago				Buenos Aires				Chicago		Minneapolis	
	No. 3 Yellow		Futures		Futures				No. 3 White		Special No. 2	
	1930	1931	1930	1931	1930	1931	1930	1931	1930	1931	1930	1931
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
			May	May	May	May	June	June				
Apr. 24..	82	58	82	59	61	33	61	33	42	30	57	50
May 1..	79	54	80	55	60	31	60	31	41	27	55	47
8..	79	56	79	57	59	30	59	31	41	29	56	47
15..	78	59	79	59	61	31	60	31	42	29	57	46
			July	July	June	June	July	Aug.				
22..	79	56	81	57	60	31	59	32	41	28	56	44
29..	78	55	80	56	58	29	58	31	40	27	56	43
June 5..	80	55	81	57	59	30	58	31	40	26	53	38
12..	81	56	81	56	59	31	58	32	39	27	52	39
19..	76	57	76	56	55	30	54	31	36	26	49	40
						July						
26..	77	59	75	59	53	31	53	32	36	26	47	39
					July		Aug.					
July 3...	76	60	75	60	52	31	52	32	36	29	47	39
10...	78	59	77	59	54	31	54	32	35	28	47	41
			Sept.	Sept.	Aug.	Aug.	Sept.	Sept.				
17...	81	59	77	52	54	30	54	31	36	27	48	40

a/ Cash prices are weighted averages of reported sales; future prices are simple averages of daily quotations.

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FRANCE: Area and production of flax fiber, 1926 to 1930

Year	Area	Production
	Acres	Pounds
1926	65,939	48,962,182
1927	60,384	41,016,000
1928	83,703	72,589,321
1929	86,460	56,304,000
1930	87,829	61,017,376

Compiled from official sources and the International Institute of Agriculture.

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COTTON: Prices per pound and weekly sales of representative raw cottons at Liverpool on July 24, 1931 with comparisons

Description	1931							1930
	June			July				July
	12	19	26	3	10	17	24	25
American	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Middling..............	9.63	9.63	11.01	11.11	10.24	10.48	10.10	15.15
Low Middling...........	8.72	8.72	10.09	10.20	9.43	9.77	9.39	13.42
Egyptian (Fully good fair)								
Sakellaridis...........	15.31	15.11	16.63	17.13	15.92	15.51	15.21	25.14
Upper..................	11.46	11.54	13.12	13.38	12.45	12.53	11.70	19.14
Brazilian (Fair)								
Ceara..................	9.53	9.53	10.91	11.01	10.14	10.38	10.00	13.63
Sao Paulo..............	9.53	9.53	10.91	11.01	10.14	10.38	10.00	13.63
East Indian								
Broach (Fully good)......	7.79	7,73	8.94	9.25	8.41	8.39	8.39	9.83
Oomra #1, Fine..........	7.44	7.18	8.39	8.39	7.87	8.29	8.09	8.82
Sind (Fully good).......	6.10	6.47	7.68	7.68	7.16	7.58	7.38	8.01
Peruvian (Good).								
Tanguis................	11.76	11.76	13.14	13.04	12.17	12.41	12.02	17.17
Mitafifi...........	13.18	13.69	14.70	14.70	14.19	13.69	13.18	19.26
Sales a/	Bales	Bales	Bales	Bales	Bales	Bales	Bales	Bales
American................	11,500	16,500	15,250	14,250	14,000	11,500	11,750	5,650
Total, (All sorts)......	24,000	29,500	33,000	29,000	27,000	27,000	31,000	14,000

Foreign Agricultural Service Division. a/ For week ended on date given, in running bales, and subject to revision.

SOUTHERN RHODESIA: Area and production of specified crops, 1929-30 and 1930-31 a/

Crop	1929-30		1930-31	
	Area	Production	Area	Production
	1,000 acres	1,000 pounds	1,000 acres	1,000 pounds
Cotton, lint.....	6	601	12	933
Tobacco				
Flue-cured...	-	4,921	-	6,745
Fire-cured....	-	573	-	1,015
Turkish.......	-	350	-	370
Total..... ..	10	5,845	15	8,130
Peanuts........	7		10	6,700
		1,000 bushels		1,000 bushels
Corn...........	318	6,844	273	4,641
Green Manure	30		62	

Statistical Bureau, Colony of Southern Rhodesia. Transmitted by Agricultural Attache' C. C. Taylor, Pretoria, Union of South Africa. a/ Not including acreage and production by non-Europeans.

FRANCE: Classification of livestock numbers, 1925-1929

Kind of animal	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
Horses					
Under three years	575,800	577,170	585,150	588,440	640,510
Three years and over	2,304,580	2,316,790	2,342,080	2,347,580	2,345,140
Total	2,880,380	2,893,960	2,927,230	2,936,020	2,985,650
Mules	188,320	184,810	182,720	166,280	143,270
Asses	272,970	263,830	259,800	249,700	234,350
Cattle					
Bulls	256,490	266,140	277,600	278,200	213,320
Oxen	1,428,850	1,426,350	1,444,100	1,440,690	1,318,370
Cows	7,590,370	7,701,410	7,971,000	8,119,380	8,195,780
Young stock one year old and over	3,001,820	3,024,930	3,136,560	3,115,800	3,032,790
Young stock under one year	2,095,450	2,063,610	2,111,700	2,052,010	2,870,880
Total	14,024,960	14,482,440	14,940,960	15,005,080	15,631,140
Sheep					
Rams over one year	212,170	213,660	213,020	208,910	243,880
Ewes " " "	6,495,760	6,635,390	6,609,570	6,503,290	6,087,330
Wethers" " "	1,310,700	1,327,470	1,328,720	1,271,380	1,545,480
Lambs under one year	2,518,390	2,598,740	2,541,810	2,461,430	2,575,070
Total	10,537,020	10,775,260	10,693,120	10,445,010	10,451,760
Goats	1,377,910	1,388,490	1,405,050	1,372,200	1,884,770
Pigs					
Boars for service	33,140	32,910	34,360	32,560	34,390
Brood sows	766,920	776,170	784,860	790,100	771,120
Pigs for fatening over six months old	2,171,350	2,142,620	2,274,700	2,250,450	2,264,580
Young pigs under six months old.	2,821,450	2,825,200	2,925,530	2,943,830	3,031,720
Total	5,792,860	5,776,900	6,019,450	6,016,940	6,101,810

Bulletin de l'Office de Renseignements Agricoles. Transmitted by Walter Bauer, Technical Assistant, Marseille Office of Foreign Agricultural Service.

GRAINS: Exports from the United States, July 1 - July 18, 1930 and 1931
PORK: Exports from the United States, January 1 - July 18, 1930 and 1931

Commodity	July 1 - July 18 1930	July 1 - July 18 1931	Weeks ending July 4	Weeks ending July 11	Weeks ending July 18
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
GRAINS:					
Wheat a/	6,328	6,159	1,998	2,163	1,998
Wheat flour b/	2,077	1,819	338	724	757
Rye	--	--	--	--	--
Corn	176	28	18	--	10
Oats	15	8	3	2	3
Barley a/	249	402	217	--	185
	Jan. 1 - July 18 1930	Jan. 1 - July 18 1931			
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
PORK:					
Hams & shoulders, incl. Wiltshire sides	77,606	46,769	1,890	386	1,603
Bacon, incl. Cumberland sides	66,910	25,781	1,252	846	852
Lard	408,031	327,779	6,556	4,665	5,766
Pickled pork	18,179	8,117	214	45	103

Compiled from official records - Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.
a/ Included this week: Pacific ports wheat 857,000 bushels, flour 103,100 barrels, from San Francisco barley 185,000 bushels, rice 2,868,000 pounds. b/ Includes flour milled in bond from Canadian wheat, in terms of wheat.

WHEAT, INCLUDING FLOUR: Shipments from principal exporting countries as given by current trade sources

Country	Total shipments 1929-30 (Rev)	Total shipments 1930-31 (Prel)	Shipments, weeks ending July 4	Shipments, weeks ending July 11	Shipments, weeks ending July 18	Total shipments, July 1 to & incl. July 18 1930-31	Total shipments, July 1 to & incl. July 18 1931-32
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
North America a/	317,248	367,768	6,240	5,853	5,260	22,256	17,353
Canada, 4 markets b/	193,380	270,168	3,269	2,539	3,038	16,189	8,847
United States	149,758	132,276	2,336	2,887	2,755	8,405	7,978
Argentina	164,984	118,712	2,984	1,492	1,626	3,740	6,102
Australia	64,376	144,512	3,988	4,048	2,296	3,572	10,332
Russia	5,672	92,520	264	0	0	320	264
Danube & Bulgaria c/	18,384	15,128	48	432	264	384	744
British India	d/1,936	5,808	224	8	56	1,344	288
Total e/	572,600	744,448	13,748	11,833	9,502	31,616	35,08[illegible]
Total European ship. a/	476,096	614,488	10,904	--	--	11,320	10,904
Total ex-European ship. a/	138,688	172,600	3,760	--	--	1,568	3,760

a/ Broomhall's Corn Trade News. b/ Fort William, Port Arthur, Vancouver, and Prince Rupert. c/ Black Sea shipments only. d/ Net imports 1929-30 were 2,000,268 bushels. e/ Total of trade figures includes North America as reported by Broomhall's.

BUTTER: Prices in London, Berlin, Copenhagen and New York, in cents per pound (foreign prices by weekly cable)

Market and item	July 24, 1930	July 16, 1931	July 23, 1931
	Cents	Cents	Cents
New York, 92 score	36.50	25.50	24.90
Copenhagen, official quotation	32.14	23.70	23.10
Berlin, la quality	31.33	27.88	27.22
London: a/			
Danish	33.78	26.40	25.50
Dutch, unsalted	32.37	27.59	26.30
New Zealand	29.87	24.88	24.80
New Zealand, unsalted	32.15	25.42	25.30
Australian	29.22	23.90	23.70
Australian, unsalted	29.55	24.00	24.00
Argentine, unsalted	27.59	24.12	23.50
Siberian	28.68	21.29	20.90

Quotations converted at par of exchange. a/ Quotations of following day.

EUROPEAN LIVESTOCK AND MEAT MARKETS

(By weekly cable)

Market and item	Unit	Week ended July 23, 1930	July 15, 1931	July 22, 1931
GERMANY:				
Receipts of hogs, 14 markets	Number	58,893	64,427	67,190
Prices of hogs, Berlin	$ per 100 lbs.	14.91	9.51	9.67
Prices of lard, tcs., Hamburg	"	11.67	10.64	10.41
UNITED KINGDOM:				
Hogs, certain market, England	Number	6,202	8,010	6,703
Prices at Liverpool:				
Prime steam western lard a/	$ per 100 lbs.	11.24	9.45	9.34
American short cut green hams	"	24.77	18.25	18.79
American green bellies	"	17.49	13.47	13.47
Danish Wiltshire sides	"	19.34	14.55	14.99
Canadian green sides	"	17.49	b/	b/

a/ Friday quotation. b/ No quotation.

Index

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